

**LABOR PLEASED OVER COL. BELIVEAU'S
APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR BRANN AS
JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

Veteran Firemen's Muster Will Be Largest Ever Held

Union members and their families throughout the State of Maine as well as other parts of New England are among the thousands who are helping to make the 44th annual muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League the biggest ever

Members of trade unions in Lewiston, and from all parts of the State, were pleased to learn of the appointment of Col. Albert Bellevue by Governor Brann as Justice of the Superior Court to succeed Judge Harry Mansur.

**MEMBERS OF SPRINGFIELD LOCAL, 200
STRONG, ON STRIKE AGAINST PUBLISHER,**

President William L. Connolly, in Most Stirring Address at New England Typographical Union Banquet in This City, Calls Upon All Labor to Stand Strongly Behind Union in Fight for Justice - Gatelee Refers to Springfield Mayor as "Pussyfooters".

No. 214, which is conducting a campaign to get the State to publish the four daily newspapers in this city, is fighting the battle of the whole Typographical Union, and it is our duty to support the labor movement to stand strongly behind the 200 members on credit and help them financially and practically in their fight.

This was said by William L. Connelley, president of the National Conference of Typographical Unions, at the banquet which officially opened the annual convention of the organization, held in the Bridge-House

of the Springfield Typographical Union, at the Springfield Hotel, last night. The convention was the largest ever held in this city, and the attendance was estimated at 100 per cent. The convention was held in the Bridge-House, which was the only place in the city where there was room for all the delegates. The convention was held in the Bridge-House, which was the only place in the city where there was room for all the delegates.

**DENNIS FLYNN, VETERAN TROLLEYMAN,
WHO STARTED AS TOW-BOY ON HORSE CARS,
FIFTY YEARS AGO, DIES AT AGE OF 72**

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON OVER STATE- FEDERAL PENSION PLAN NOT CONSIDERED HARMFUL TO FUTURE OPERATION

[illegible]

Where previous plans are operated on a contributive basis, the employee pays part of their weekly salaries towards its maintenance. It is understood, if discontinued, the participants are entitled to receive all the money they paid in with such interest as might have accumulated.

So that any suggestion of a fund being dissolved is not to be feared, and that the workers would incur comparative losses, is all both.

In the State of Michigan, where pension laws are the statutes, although

ing Springfield recently.

At the same time, the city was previously identified with the Pawtucket Times strike: the result of a 1974-75 battle between the city and months following the settlement, said the Springfield strike is the most important in the city's history since the Italian Union also the Albany strike of years ago.

"It's a real monthly to win that," said Mayor Connelly, but this union is not the same as the one that was, said with I want a similar victory. The city is not the same as the one that was, said with I want a similar victory.

During all representatives of the National Typographical Union in Pawtucket, the State to give the Springfield union their union, said Mayor Connelly said, "Springfield's fight to win may be your bread and butter issue, but it's not the same as the one that was, said with I want a similar victory."

back to their respective local and do their mightiest to win the financial means to help Local 216 win its strike.

dent: Joseph Maloney, financial secretary, and Philip E. Hanley, recording secretary.

New officers chosen were: Archie Quint, vice president, and John Ney, sergeant-at-arms.

Portland Hod Carriers' Local 12 Elects Carlos Sisti President

At the annual meeting of the Portland Hod Carriers' Local 12, held at the Hotel Portland, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Carlos Sisti, president; John J. O'Brien, vice president; and John J. O'Brien, recording secretary.

The installation of officers of Hod Carriers' Local Union No. 15, which occurred at the last regular meeting, was followed by entertainment, speaking and refreshments, and a social proved a most enjoyable affair.

Much interest was manifested in short talks by Frank T. McDonald, vice president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and E. H. Sylvester, president, Carpenters' Local 517, who congratulated the members on their splendid organization and extended best wishes for success.

The following officers were installed: Carlo Sisti, president; Arthur Fagnone, vice president; Nick Albano, financial secretary and treasurer; Sam Ferrante, recording and corresponding secretary; Trustee—Joseph Seneca and Nick Gagliardi.

Sergeant-at-arms, F. Pelanca; sec-

John H. Reardon Back Home and Resting Comfortably, is Report

PHILIP T. PLACE

Local 321, Mr. Place has been especially active in the affairs of the union, having so far organized two terms as president, and also has been a prominent member of the Michigan State Federation of Labor Unions. Other officers elected, were: James Kilmarie, vice president; J. J. Bonway, president secretary; Paul Conroy, financial secretary; and J. J. Bonway, treasurer.

Executive Committee—Edward Marks, Amde Brown—Alfred Dew, Carl W. Hicks, Lauriston Ramsey, R. J. Barnicle, William L. T. and Mr. Dimmer.

Mr. Reardon, who suffered an accident in Detroit which necessitated the amputation of a leg below the knee, spent about a month confined to a hospital until his removal to Worcester a few days ago.

His many friends, here and throughout the country, are pleased to learn of his rapid recovery and are earnestly hoping complete recovery will be effected by the use of the new prosthetic activities, which are considered of tremendous value to the Labor movement.

THE LABOR NEWS FOR A YEAR



DUNCAN C. MacDONALD
held in the history of the organization. This year's master of the ceremony will be staged in Portland on Saturday, July 29, under the auspices of the Portland Veterans' Club. The main attraction on the program will be the Firemen's Field Race, which is being sponsored by the Maine State Field Club.

Duncan C. MacDonald, of Portland, who is president of the Nova Scotia States-Veteran-Firemen's Club, has worked zealously for several months in preparation for this big event. They report the day will be a big success and that the racing boys are now appealing to everyone in Portland and in the States to cooperate for the sale of the automobile parking tickets. A large and able attendance, prizes are to be given on so that all who purchase tickets have an opportunity to win. The organization's master, but also get such prizes as new automobiles.

President Macdonald is well known to organized labor everywhere, having been identified with union affairs almost a half-century as a member of the Typographical Union. He is also a delegate from his organization to the Portland Central Labor Union.

Others on the committee with John A. Jackson, secretary, Henry W. W. treasurer, Milton B. Fields, Charles H. Whitney, Elmer E. Adams, and William E. Bond.

**Northbridge, Mass.,
Paper Makers Strike
Kupfer Bros. Pla**

Unable to settle grievances of longstanding, principal among which wage reductions and discrimination, Northbridge, Mass., Local 190 of Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, employed in Kupfer Bros. paper mill, went on strike yesterday morning and awaiting the arrival of an international

Albert Longton, president of LA 190, announced this morning that the strike includes every worker in mill, and that business conditions at the present time, which require 24-hour time operation, lend hopes for

**Purchase Maine-Made
Products; Patronize
Local Concerns**

The Labor News, official newspaper of the Maine State Federation of Labor, initiates in this issue a campaign for the mutual benefit of the manufacturing, wholesale and retail interests of the State and of workers as well, by focusing the advantages to the people of Maine in the everything possible to boost

There is a diversity of products that are Maine-made which are in demand in the home. These include food products, paper, clothing, housewares, beverages, shoes—and in fact many other lines that constitute the necessities and luxuries essential and desirable in every home.

rankings of members of the various organizations, are for the most part family men and women, or with family interests. Those who are employed, receiving good wages, thus enjoying a good standard of living, can best protect their livelihood by supporting the industries and businesses which directly and indirectly provide them with their earnings.

By purchasing, for instance, products of the Burrows Corporation, the line of door or window screen

and other building products, work assure the progress of this concern which employs several hundred persons. The same holds true in regard to the Edwards Manufacturing Co., Augusta, makers of Bradford C. Housewives should ask for this product when in need of cloth in this city.

Business services, such as offered by the Maine Natural Automobile Insurance Co., of Auburn, and producers such as the wholesale-retail dealers in one's own community, such as electric refrigerators, paints and hardware or general merchandise, should be bought in Maine.

If thousands of Maine workers

and immediately began, in the United States, to work for the Communist Party in Democratic politics and was elected attorney for Oxford County. This position was a result of his resignation from that time on marked him as one of the most prominent men in the world who would be active during the World War protest era and thereafter.

He was in the stock loop in 1941, where he was, he later said, in contact with having Maoist-type products and participating their local efforts in the effort to bring the United States a forward stride will be made in sustaining and increasing the production of goods.

COFFEE SALE

First National Stores

MAKES HIS COFFEE
THE OLD FASHIONED
WAY. HE GRINDS
THE BEANS HIMSELF
AND BOILS THE COFFEE
ON THE STOVE.

WHAT DOES ONE
SERVE LUNCH
WITH? I HAVE
TO HAVE MY
COFFEE FIRST.

SAY THE KEE-COFFEE IS
REASONABLY GOOD BUT
COFFEE AND SUGAR
ARE NECESSARY.

WHAT DOES ONE
SERVE DINNER
WITH? I HAVE
TO HAVE MY
COFFEE FIRST.

COFFEE IS GOOD
BUT I CAN'T GET IT
FIRST. COFFEE IS NECESSARY
A COFFEE SALE WOULD
BE THE BEST.

Special prices all this week. Grown
fresh in your presence. Come in today

RICHMOND	A MILD CUPFUL	LB BAG	15c
JOHN ALDEN	30 YEARS A FAVORITE	LB BAG	17c
KYBO	FRESH STEEL CUT	LB BAG	18c
		LB TIN	19c

FINAST - FULL STRENGTH CIDER VINEGAR
VINEGAR GAL JUG **43c** 1/2 GAL JUG **25c**
 A WIDE SELECTION OF CHOICE KINDS
HEINZ SOUPS 2 PINT TINS **25c**
 THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD SOAP
IVORY SOAP 1 LB BAR **4c** MED **81c**

IVORY SOAP 9c 4 BARS 21c

Made With Pure York State Concord Grapes

Mirabel Pure Grape Jelly 2 10oz Jars 25c

Made With York State Red Currants

Mirabel Pure Grape Jelly 2 10oz 25c

Mirabel Currant Jelly 2 oz 29c
 Flavor Your Cakes or Pies With Dainty Dot
Dainty Dot 2 oz 19c
 Vanilla or Lemon Extract Bot
 Packed in Pure Olive Oil
King Oscar Klipper 3 13c

King Oscar Snacks	3	4 tins	13¢
Sweet - Spicy and Flavors.			
Richmond Relish		Pin Jar	15¢
At This Price Anyone Can Save Cocos			
Rockwood Cocoa	1 lb Tin	2 Lb Tin	19¢
A Prize Blend Specialty			
Sweet Pure Blend	10¢	16 oz	6¢

Sweet Rye Bread Loaf **8c**
Delicious With Desserts


Brownie Thins Lib **23c**
A New and Unusual Thins Assortment Bulk

Let's Dance Fancy Filled and Plain Pies Pkg **35c**
Specially Priced All This Week

Crystal Fingers N B C Lb Bulk **21c**

EVANGELINE MILK

UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED


4 TALL TINS **25c**

PINEAPPLE || **Marshmallow**

JUICE
VACUUM PACKED
UNSYTETENED - THE FINEST
THAT MONEY CAN BUY
FINEST 2 18oz Tins 25c

DOLE'S 3 12oz Tins 25c

Kool 15c
Cork Tipped
Raleigh 2 Pkg 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Jean D'Avignon, Rumford
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
Secretary—Clarence H. Burgess, 150 Main St., Bangor
Vice-President—Frank C. McDonald, 41 Gilman St., Portland
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 41 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—Charles McMillan, Rumford
3rd District—Donald Gustin, 150 Main St., Bangor
4th District—Wilfred Gustin, Rumford
5th District—Benjamin J. D'Avignon, Bangor

JULY, 1935

Fifty Millions for Nation's Unemployed Youth

Would Help Youths to Finish School, Train for Em-
ployment and Assist Them in Securing Jobs

President Roosevelt has established a National Youth Administration within the Works Progress Administration to supply work for young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25. Supported with a \$50,000,000 fund allocated from the \$4,800,000,000 work relief appropriation, it is believed that at least 500,000 young people, most of whom have been locked out of employment will be given work and opportunities for development.

In announcing the venture the President said: "I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves."

According to the President's order the National Youth Administration is designed to achieve four broad objectives. It will give young persons work on youth projects, allow them to finish high school and college, train and retain them for private employment, and undertake to secure work for them in private industry.

The pay schedule provides \$15 a month for youths on work relief, \$15 a month for those in college, and \$6 a month for those in high school.

Money Spending by Gov't Awe-Inspiring

Daily Press, While During War Encouraged Giving
"Until It Hurts," Now Ridicules Efforts to Meet the
Greatest Emergency That Ever Occurred.

In their efforts to make President Roosevelt's administration appear ridiculous, daily newspapers and other publications which have taken up the cudgel against the administration, are alarmed over the possibilities of this country ever being able to "get out from under."

It was these same publishers who, in 1917, plastered the country with the slogan "Give Until It Hurts." At that time money, and lots of it, was needed to feed, clothe and in other ways equip a million or more men who were fighting to save the world for Democracy.

There was no thought then as to how the bill was to be paid. The givers, large and small, gave "until it hurt." The few fellows who made millions, invested huge amounts in Liberty bonds—these were considered gilt-edge securities. The smaller fry gave what they could through sheer patriotism.

The War of 1917 was the greatest emergency that ever confronted the people of the entire world. Sufficient interest had been instilled into the people to make them realize the importance of giving "until it hurts," and at no time in the history of wars did the people "come across" to such a wonderful extent.

The emergency confronting the people of this country at this time is not a war for conquest, but one in which Federal, State and municipal governments are engaged in a tremendous effort to keep eleven millions of workers, and twenty millions of dependants, from starving. No such emergency ever before existed, and it calls for the greatest kind of cooperation to enable the government to carry on.

And what do we find? First and foremost among those who look upon the situation as awe-inspiring, and who are worrying lest huge bills contracted for must be paid by the rich or well-to-do, are the

leading newspapers and other publications of the country.

The question of feeding the vast number of people unemployed as the result of the depression, is farthest from their thoughts. One would think they actually would permit them to starve. The campaign at present conducted by these publications is bold and brazen, and to all appearances is being launched to protect the millionaires, multimillionaires and the billionaires. If you please, from being compelled to loosen up some of their ill-gotten gold to meet this great emergency.

When the NRA was brought into the picture, it was drafted so that a greater portion of the profits made by owners of mass industries would be distributed among the workers. While not specifying this, its originators intended the day of making huge fortunes by the comparatively few who control 90 per cent of the nation's wealth, to come to an end.

Experiences of 1929, when the country went "flat broke" opened up a new era. The system was found to be all wrong. A great emergency had arisen and the most stringent means had to be employed to remedy an extraordinarily bad situation. Notwithstanding opposition on the part of G. O. P. politicians, who saw the last remnants of their party "going to the dogs" and a few renegade Democrats, whose hearts and souls were wrapped up in big business circles, the NRA was doing the trick, and had it not been found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a way out was seen to get the country back on its feet.

The "soak-the-rich" method of taxation, which the Press refers to as "impossible," while a part of the original program, it is certain would not have been resorted to by the President if the NRA had not been declared unconstitutional, and if the rich are going to be "soaked" to the fullest extent, they have but themselves to blame, as it is they who, through their political acrobats, caused the outlawing of the NRA.

All people of average intelligence fully realize the present situation. With 11 millions of people unemployed, an emergency exists that calls for the most stringent methods. The tremendous amount of money needed for supporting 600,000 young men in CCC camps, and for putting into operation all plans to provide food, shelter and clothing for our unemployed, must come from those who can best afford it. The ultra-rich must do their share, just as they did in 1917-1918. The well-to-do must also do their share. The rank and file who are employed, can be depended upon to do theirs, as they have done during the past six years, or since the depression began.

All must realize now, more than ever, the importance of the present situation. The government has been forced to undertake a tough job, and no matter how much any one may find fault, means must be taken to carry it on, no matter how awe-inspiring it might be, or who will be hit the hardest. The government cannot and will not permit its citizens to starve. The most able to render immediate assistance are those who have accumulated millions which are lying idle. These millions were made from the labor of those who, because of present business conditions, are unable to support themselves.

Hence, President Roosevelt's plan to spend millions to feed the people, and for taking the quickest and best possible method for meeting this emergency.

DOOR LEFT OPEN TO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

A letter written by George Washington, dealing with the Constitution, has just been made public in New York. The letter is dated October 10, 1787, and was written to Col. David Humphreys, his aide-de-camp and close personal friend. The draft of the Constitution had been completed and sent to Congress to be approved, and sent to the states for ratification. Humphreys obviously had asked Washington's views on the matter, and received the following answer:

"The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Constitution was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional door being opened to future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them. Much will depend, however, on literary abilities and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be attacked openly. I mean publicly, in the Gazette."

Apparently, one of the best things about the proposed Constitution, in Washington's mind, was that it left the door open to changes. The idea that the Constitution is a changeless thing originated in smaller minds than that of Washington.

The letter is written throughout in the handwriting of Washington, and, oddly enough, is written on English paper, bearing the name of G. R. — George Rex, better known in this country as George the Third.

Placing More of the Burden of Taxation on the Rich

President's Tax Plan for Increasing 350 Millions in Revenue Intended to Provide Living Means for Army of Unemployed.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress that legislation be enacted to impose larger taxes on the wealthy to help defray the necessary expenses of the Government brought forth a chorus of opposition from those subversive groups who believe that under the American flag there should be two economic classes, the rich and the poor, and that the duty of the poor is to slave all of their lives for a scant living in good times and exist on public or private charity in bad times.

According to the President's plan, the increased tax on big incomes would net about \$40,000,000. Inheritance and higher gift taxes would yield about \$290,000,000. The larger tax on corporation incomes would yield about \$100,000,000. The three increases total only \$340,000,000.

The new tax plan places more of the burden of taxation on the rich, who are able to pay it without reducing their living standards, and relieves those with small incomes of taxes which would necessarily reduce their living standards.

One feature of the President's recommendation should not be overlooked. It is the influence which the increased taxes on larger incomes, and especially the inheritance and gift taxes, will have on breaking up accumulations of wealth and thus indirectly bring about a redistribution of wealth. This objective is commendable.

Increased taxes on larger incomes and inheritance is a fundamental policy of the American Federation of Labor and was unanimously approved by the delegates to the 1934 Convention of that organization.

TVA Puts New Life Into Old Companies

Report Shows That While Private Companies Were Compelled to Lower Rates 20 Per Cent, Increased Business Brought These Unprecedented Profits.

Speaking to an audience of mechanical engineers at Norris, Tenn., recently, David E. Lilienthal of the TVA declared of the TVA experiment of lowered electric rates that "they work."

"They have produced great savings to consumers," he said; "they have resulted in much wider use of electricity; they have increased the sale and use of electric equipment; and they have paid a handsome profit."

As one illustration of the way TVA is working, Dr. Lilienthal cites the case of Athens, Ala., which owns its distributing plant, and buys current wholesale from the TVA. The domestic rate in Athens averaged about 3 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour till the TVA came. Then it was cut out about 45 per cent. Domestic use of electricity in Athens has gone up three-fold in the past year. Sales of electrical appliances have averaged \$112 per residence. About 40 per cent more people in the town are taking electricity; the amount taken by each resident has more than doubled; the average rate for domestic current used in May was about two cents per kw-hr; and the city of Athens is saving for extensions and improvements 19.3 cents out of every dollar that it gets for current.

And still a Federal judge says it is "confiscation" for TVA to make such low electric rates!

The Automobile, an Agency of Death

Compared With Number of Casualties in World's
Greatest Battle, Automobile Breaks All Records
as Death-Dealing Instrument.

Fifteen thousand persons were killed in highway accidents in the United States in the first six months of this year. At that rate, we shall have more than 30,000 funerals from this one cause by the time the year ends, for July almost always shows an increase of highway deaths over those of June. The highway killings last year were between 35,500 and 36,000.

And, of course, the automobile appears as the agency of death in at least 19 of these cases out of 20. The automobile is man's deadliest invention since gunpowder.

To get the full flavor of this death record, compare it with that of some of our greatest battles. Not quite 6,000 men were killed in the greatest battle of the Civil War, that of Gettysburg. Of Union soldiers, 3,070 were killed, while the Confederates reported dead numbered 2,592. At Chickamauga, one of the stubbornest fights ever fought, the Union side lost 1,656 killed and the Confederates 2,068.

It may be said in extenuation that large numbers of men are wounded in battles. More are wounded in the running fights of the highways. One insurance company, which makes a specialty of keeping track

of accidents, reports that 850,700 persons were injured but not killed in highway accidents in this country during 1933. German shells and gas in our part of the World War took only a fraction of such a toll.

And that toll is pretty steadily increasing. In 1924, 19,220 persons were killed in automobile accidents. In 1929, the killings had climbed to 30,858. In 1931, they numbered 33,346; slumped to 29,196 in 1932, and then rose to the figure named for last year. Some day, this country will wake up to the fact that such a slaughter is as expensive as it is needless.

Worker's Vote is the Big Factor in Elections

Big Politicians, Whose Aim is to Please Moneyed Class, May Secure Their Election to the President, But the People Are Still for Him Strongly.

References to President Roosevelt as a "consummate politician," and most skillful in his ability to mollify compromises; but that "notwithstanding these qualifications par excellence he is slipping," are having little effect in dampening enthusiasm except on the part of those whose principal aim is to serve the moneyed interests.

Perhaps those who are best able to judge the temper of working people toward the President are those who mingle among large gatherings—not only hundreds, but thousands within the space of a week or 10 days. The mere mention of the President's name by speakers at meetings of working people, is just as enthusiastically received today, if not more so, as when big business, their minions, the politicians and everybody else, including newspapers, were falling all over themselves to proclaim him as the saviour of the country.

The only difference now, is that as soon as big business got back onto its feet, political propaganda was started for the apparent purpose of saving the Republican party from complete annihilation.

In those days of 1933, the President was not referred to as a "consummate politician." Thousands of banks were closed, business was on the verge of bankruptcy, the so-called super business men were locked to a frazzle, not a single one of the whole clique possessed an idea as how to get out from under. Surpluses had all been dissipated; banking accommodations were impossible; in fact, the entire country was in a most devastated condition.

It was Roosevelt, the "consummate politician" now, but the man who was then looked upon as the nation's saviour, who pulled the country out of the hole. Calling to his side an aggregation of men whom big business and the politicians regarded as crackpots, anarchists, socialists and radical labor, machinery was erected which, during the past two years, not only put business back upon its feet, but provided means for employing and feeding millions and millions of working people.

President Roosevelt is the same F. D. R. today that he was in March, 1933, as far as the masses of working people are concerned. They have just as much confidence in his ability and look upon him as possessing the same honesty of purpose as he did two years ago. With this in mind, all insinuations for the purpose of making him appear otherwise have little or no effect.

Millions of workers who, in 1933, or prior to inauguration of the NRA were either unemployed, working part-time or whose earnings were at the lowest ebb, and who benefited materially as the result of his efforts and ability for leadership, cannot be made to forget these benefits so easily.

Being poor and dependent on their regular weekly earnings for their immediate livelihood, they are little bothered as to how the present bill for bringing about reforms is to be paid. They are in full realization regarding the billions possessed by the few who control the largest portion of the wealth of the nation—which was accumulated as the result of the labor of the masses—and as a consequence are not worrying as regards present efforts on the part of the President to make those who can best afford it to do so pay the bill.

We fully realize the power of political propaganda. That as a result of this, men equally capable have been defeated in their efforts on behalf of the people. But the workers of today, in our belief, are different than those of yesterday. They are now looking upon things in a more serious manner. The depression and its causes have been carefully scrutinized and thought out so that in our opinion propagandists are going to find the task of defeating the President in his efforts to find a solution for this vast problem, a more difficult one than they anticipated.

No! This Was a Republican Meeting, Not Socialist Confab

Washington is bustling over the incongruities in the platform foundered by the Young Republicans of New York State for consideration of the party's general. And the newspapers agreed that the left-wingers had been broad and the right-wingers complained that the old-timers among the party regulars had moved in to do the talking and control the platform. Thus going to the "right," the platform of rugged individualism written by the conservative contains such gems as:

Government regulation of natural resource industries.
Government to give unemployed "not only their bare material needs but their requirements for living according to American standards."
Appropriation for sound public works.
Unemployment insurance.
Old-age pensions.
The right of labor to bargain collectively.

The convention also endorsed the following plank:
Giving employees "a share of the profits of the industries for which they work."
Stabilization of farm prices by "government purchase of surpluses in the open market."
Legislation to protect the farmer by reducing the price to the consumer.

Coordinator and inter-connection of utility plants where feasible under Government compulsion.
Legislation to flag the cost of "un-American" wealth in event of war.
And the convention voted down the suggestion of a return to the gold standard at a fixed and permanent parity.
No. This was a Republican convention, not a Socialist convention.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor:
What It Has Done, Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Labor Movement; the Organized Workers, etc., etc.

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor taken the cost of the new flag out of the pocket of the worker?
A.—Yes. It files from the flagstaff atop the Federation's building in New York City and the flag flies with the letters "A. F. of L." in white.

Q.—When did organized labor begin to advocate an income tax?

A.—The 1908 convention of the American Federation of Labor demanded enactment of a law providing for an income tax gradually increasing with the income. The demand was reaffirmed at the 1908 convention.

Q.—Who is president of the Upholders' International Union of North America?

A.—James H. Hatch, recently re-elected at the 19th annual convention in New York.

Q.—Does the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Bill prescribe in any way the kind or character of a union which the workers must choose?
A.—No. Under the bill, they may decide their question for themselves.

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor taken any action to aid the utilities holding companies bill?
A.—No.

Q.—When was the use of public works as a means of reducing unemployment first advocated?
A.—This is not known. The idea is not new. It has been proposed in 1535 by Juan Luis Vives, a Spanish philosopher, in a treatise on "The Relief of the Poor."

Q.—When and where will the next convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees be held?
A.—Beginning September 9, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Q.—When was the International Typographical Union last adopted?
A.—In 1888.

Q.—Who were the Chartists?
A.—English political reformers, who founded a movement which flourished from 1838 to 1848 and which was marked by a number of strikes, including the famous Chartist petition.

Q.—Are there any labor camps between States?
A.—A camp signed May 29, 1934, pledges Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island to cooperate in measures to improve and maintain labor standards.

Q.—Is election of Federal judges, instead of their appointment by the President, a measure now being considered?
A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Federal judges by vote of the people.

Q.—Who first made popular the term "labor union" in the United States?
A.—James J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor, who distinguished a "saving wage" from a "living wage" by defining it as a wage which assures the worker the opportunity to obtain the amount required by him and his family's subsistence in health and reasonable comfort.

Q.—What is the oldest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?
A.—International Typographical Union.

Q.—How can trade unions promote the organization of retail store workers?
A.—By asking for the services of a union clerk when making purchases. This is an effective way to help Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to increase its membership.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOURSELF! THAT TELLS THE STORY!

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS THE PUBLIC POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

Section 1 of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Bill Clearly Sets Forth Importance of Law for Safeguarding Commerce From Injury, Impairment or Interruption.

Act Also Eliminates Obstructions to Free Flow of Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Protects Exercise by Workers of Full Freedom of Association and Right of Designation of Representatives of Their Own Choosing To Negotiate Terms and Conditions of Employment.

The underlying purpose of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act, recently signed by President Roosevelt, is to provide a solution for the industrial unrest caused by the action of many employers in denying the right of employees to organize in bona fide unions and their refusal to accept collective bargaining methods to adjust labor disputes.

To remedy this situation, the act declares the encouragement of collective bargaining to be the "policy of the United States."

The reasons for the enactment of the law are given in Section 1 of the act under the heading "Findings and Policy." The text of Section 1 follows:

"The denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce; or the price of such materials or goods in commerce; (d) causing dislocation of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce."

"The inequality of bargaining power between employers who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employees who are organized in bona fide unions, is a condition which burdens or obstructs interstate and foreign commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce; or the price of such materials or goods in commerce; (d) causing dislocation of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce."

ADVICE TO WORKERS WHO FAILED TO JOIN UNION PRIOR TO DECISION DECLARING N. R. A. UNCONSTITUTIONAL

By FRANK J. BENT, Vice-President Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America

Organize NOW!
The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing the N. R. A. codes of fair practice and Section 7 (a) set up under it, puts us right back where we were a few years ago.

Workers, both organized and unorganized, had better face the realities in the present situation and prepare to combat those employers who may attempt to operate more hours, decrease wages or change working conditions.

Only those workers who have banded together in strong organizations or those who were fortunate enough to secure signed contracts from employers, are now safe from a complete breakdown of all that was built up with the last few years. They are satisfied that no court, regardless of its high authority, can take away the rights they have made. They alone, the strongly organized unions, have the power to hold their gains. To all the other workers who are not organized or who belong to a weak or dual union, everything is lost temporarily.

There is just one thing that will save workers from being driven back to long hours and down to lower wages, and that is—complete unionization of all the workers.

Those who are organized into strong unions did not need the NRA, because it was inaugurated, and they do not need it now. With their organized strength they have made gains and with their strength they will hold their gains.

No one but the workers themselves can get gains that are safe, the only way they can do this is to band together and it is handed to them on a silver platter without any effort on their part. It can be just as easily taken away from them.

Every worker should and must realize that the only weapon they can use in protecting themselves against wage cuts and miserable conditions in the mills in which they work, is the power that the workers have in their organized strength into a strong union such as the United Textile Workers of America or any other A. F. of L. union.

So, fellow UNION NOW and derive all the benefits which the union offers. ORGANIZE! DO IT NOW! Delays are dangerous!

The Union Card!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Day

THANK GOD, THEY CAN'T DECIDE THAT UNCONSTITUTIONAL!



Times come and go and so do men and measures. But a principle which is founded upon justice and equity outlasts them all. Such a principle is represented by the Union Card, something which every organized worker should treasure as one of his greatest possessions, if not his greatest asset, materially speaking.

Now that the NRA has been abolished by decree of the Supreme Court, the workman's chief reliance is upon his organization, symbolized by his Union Card. Let him keep it firmly in hand, keep it paid and use it in times of storm and stress. It is a passport anywhere in the field of labor, at home and abroad, wherever democracy reigns and workmen enjoy any measure of political freedom.

10,000 Enjoy Outing of Webster Unions at Beacon Park

3500 in Line of March to Recreation Grounds—Good Music, Fine Speaking, Good Eats and Drinks, Program of Sports, and Bathing Beauty Contest, and, in Addition One of Best Labor Demonstrations Held in This Part of the Country.

Webster, Massachusetts, July 6.—All roads led toward Webster on July 6th. Textile Workers by the hundreds came from all parts of New England, to celebrate Independence Day with members of the five Webster and Dudley U. T. W. of A. local unions, under the auspices of the Labor Relations Committee.

The day was ideal. Although one of the hottest of the season, the balmy air of the "Lake with the long name" was cool and refreshing, and the spacious grounds were filled with men, women and children who all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

This wonderful celebration, in which more than 10,000 participated at Beacon Park, started at 12:30, when a parade headed by a band and several drum corps after formation at P. N. A. Hall, moved up Main street to Dudley, in the vicinity of the Stevens Mills, and returning on Main street, marched a distance of about one and one-half miles to Beacon Park.

The line of march was banked on both sides with thousands of on-lookers, who enthusiastically cheered the marchers throughout the entire distance.

Organizations in line were: The organizations in line were: Local 2272, Jewett City, Local 2223, Putnam, Local 2262, Fairville, Local 2224, Southbridge, Local 2225, Webster (Packard), Local 2221, Quinlan, Local 2270, Webster; Local 2224, Webster (Stevens); Local 2223, New London.

Automobiles containing large delegations from Worcester Locals 1941, 2323 and 2420, Northbridge Local 2322, Franklin Local 1941, Southbridge Local 2281, Fairville 2262, and others, were also in line.

Priests for participation in the parade were awarded to Southbridge Local 2224 for the largest visiting local.

In an effort to reduce production costs the company imported "efficiency engineers," who applied the usual effort of cost cutting by victimizing labor. In the wet department the cost reducers displayed by women workers unable to turn in at the ironing department, a woman was employed at \$11.50 a week place of a man who was earning \$19.50 a week.

When this victimizing was made effective, the laborers struck, and they were not members of the local union they turned at once to Bernard Quinn, general vice president of the United Textile Workers' International Union, who had been on strike they did not have much chance to win.

The following morning Mr. Quinn and John H. Landenberg, secretary of the N. R. A., visited the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, now are studying the Amendment.

The Workers Rights Amendment, drafted by Morris Hillquit, it is contended, solves the problem of security. The immediate job before all forward looking members of farm and labor organizations is to push the Amendment on the floor. A public hearing on the Amendment should be held immediately by the Judiciary Committee.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 13 (APL)—Employees of the H. Penderer Leather Company here, after a short vacation, won a victory which was the result of the United Leather Workers' International Union and the organized labor movement.

The Penderer Company is one of the largest producers of glazed kid leather in the world, which is a trademark product called "Vicki."

rious kinds on the afternoon's program, provided the large number present with all that was needed to make the occasion a most successful one.

An ovation greeted President Thomas F. McMahon when he was introduced by Chairman Kosinski as the daddy of half a million textile workers in this country.

Mr. McMahon was in fine form and delivered one of his characteristic speeches that greatly impressed all his hearers. "We are gathered here," he said, "to commemorate Independence Day which was established in the United States 125 years ago. It is highly complimentary the Webster locals for choosing July 4th as the time for holding their first annual convention."

"It marks a desire on the part of every participant to carry on the independence gained for them as the result of organization during the past two years."

He congratulated the Webster locals and others who came from other parts of the New England States on their fine showing in the parade, and the great crowd that gathered in this beautiful park to enjoy the festivities of the day, and in a dramatic closing of his address compared the great forces secured by the United Textile Workers during the past year with those of Washington during the Revolution.

We have had many battles since our beginning as a labor union," he said, "but like Washington, who also had many battles during the War of the Revolution, the last battle he won is what gained for the people of this country Liberty and Freedom."

Other speakers were W. E. G. Bates, executive board member of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, President Baldwin and Vice-President Jones of the Federation of Labor, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers, President Jacob Losovsky, Local 2224, Local 2262 and Freeman M. Salts, editor of The Labor News.

Local 2224 is a member of the Labor Relations Committee, who had charge of arrangements. For more than a month these workers worked assiduously for the success of the affair, and the great numbers who attended, the splendid manner in which the entire program was carried out, reflects much credit on the workers and good will to serve the Labor movement. Following are members of the Board of Directors:

Walter Kosinski, chairman, Winifred Skrzyzak, secretary, Charles Kosinski, treasurer, Bernard L. Christopher, Stanley Bennek, William Jack, J. H. Haddock, Vice President, Oliver Harnack, Stanley Skrzyzak and Victor Chavlin.

Gorman and Rieve Favor Workers' Rights Constitutional Amendment

The campaign for the adoption of the Workers' Rights Amendment got under full swing this week with increasing endorsements of the measure by labor and farmer leaders.

J. Gorman, outstanding textile union leader, Emil H. Rieve, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and others announced their support of the Amendment.

The Committee for the Amendment reports the enthusiastic support of the measure by the County Equity Convention held at Meriden, Conn., and endorsement by the Shoshogon County Cooperative milk pool, as well as by prominent farm leaders.

Many labor groups, including the Chicago, Baltimore and Maryland Federations of Labor, and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, now are studying the Amendment.

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Labor is Given Strong Position Under New Skeleton NRA

George L. Berry, President of International Printing Pressmen's Union, Named Assistant to Acting Administrator—President Asks Study to Meet Possible "Propaganda"—President Green on Advisory Council.

Labor has been given a prominent place in the organization of the skeleton NRA, set up by President Roosevelt under the measure recently passed by Congress extending the recovery agency's life until April 1, 1936.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, was named assistant to the acting administrator, President Green, on the advisory council.

Following establishment of the new NRA organization, President Roosevelt asked Chairman O'Neill to set up an impartial board to study facts of case possible in preparation for any possible "propaganda" from private sources designed to promote a special interest.

The board will also collect information from field sources throughout the country and assemble it at headquarters here.

It should be emphasized, the President said, that the purpose of this work is the gathering and publication of reliable information and to counteract any propaganda from private sources and to be designed to promote a special interest.

The President asked that the efforts of the NRA agency be directed to compiling "accurate information" on changes occurring in labor standards and to counteract any propaganda from private sources and to be designed to promote a special interest.

He suggested that the board might be composed of an impartial chairman, a labor representative, one for industry, one designated by the labor department, and another by the commerce department.

Illinois Senate Kills 2 Labor Bills; Olander Leaves 3 State Boards

Springfield, Ill., July 9 (APL)—Censured at the refusal of the Illinois Senate to enact two important labor bills, Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, resigned from membership on the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, the Illinois State Housing Commission and the Advisory Committee of the Commission on Citizenship and Naturalization.

The controversy which culminated in Olander's resignation, dates back to last April 17, when the Illinois Supreme Court invalidated the occupational disease act and the health, safety and comfort act. By these decisions, Olander said, workers were being hurt back a quarter of a century in the matter of protecting their life, limb and health in industry.

Organized labor sponsored two bills to remedy the deplorable situation which resulted from the decision. The national disaster act and the health, safety and comfort act. By these decisions, Olander said, workers were being hurt back a quarter of a century in the matter of protecting their life, limb and health in industry.

Other members of the advisory council are Charles Edison, member of the N. R. A.; Howard Chesser, New England silk manufacturer; Emily O'Neill, labor leader; and the National Consumers' Advisory Council, and Walter H. Hamilton, Yale professor and former member of the N. R. A.

The functions of the new NRA will be to assemble statistics, evaluate the effect of the codes on industry and labor and to aid in the

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